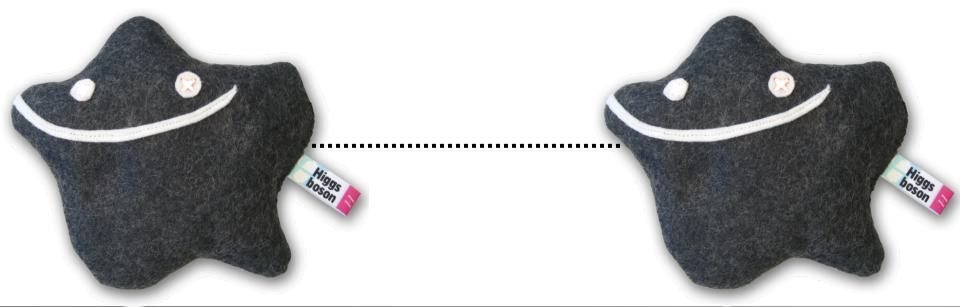
HL-LHC/FCC-hh DiHiggs searches

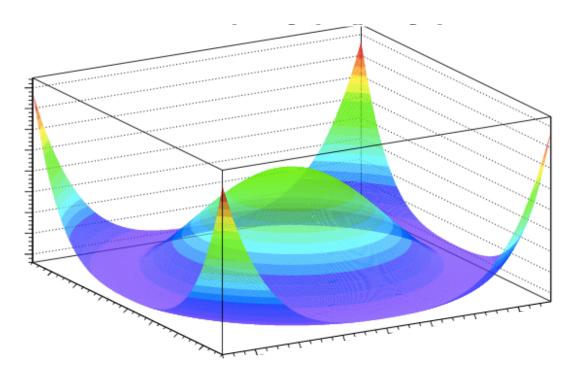
Jahred Adelman







Observe the **Higgs boson self-coupling**, crucial to testing if the Higgs potential is the one predicted in the Standard Model (SM)

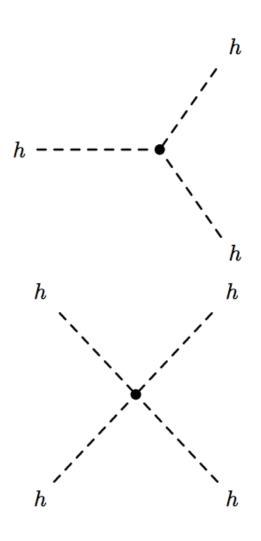


$$\mathcal{L}_V = -\lambda v^2 h^2 - \lambda v h^3 - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4$$

Reminder: Why do we care so much about this?

Northern Illinois University

- Study the exact dynamics of electroweak symmetry breaking, map out the Higgs boson potential
- Further our understanding of potential solutions to the hierarchy problem
- As a window into new physics beyond the SM
- Study EWSB to understand matter-antimatter imbalance and EW baryogenesis

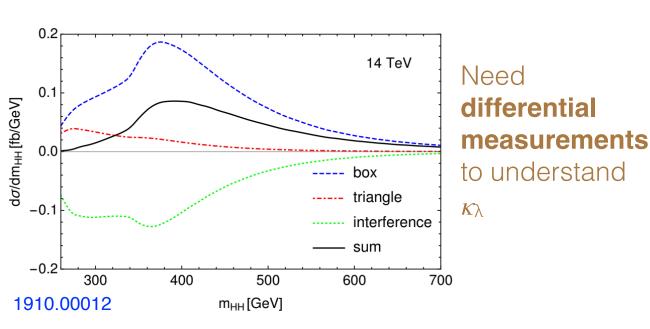


Where might you study this?





Reminder: It took 40 years to observe the Higgs boson. We've good great machines and we're clever, but unless BSM physics completely surprises us, we'll need **lots of luminosity and** \sqrt{s} (HL-LHC and FCC-hh are great options)



LHC: hh
production
3 orders of
magnitude
more rare than
single h
production!



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-053 and

CMS-PAS FTR-18-019

Reminder: HL-LHC is needed by the LHC to observe SM hh production (and even then, it won't be a piece of cake)





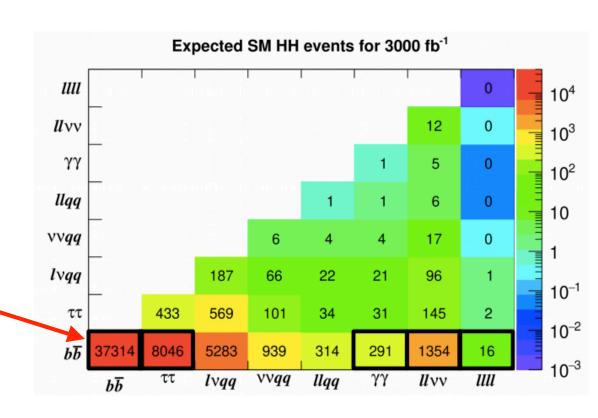
Quick recap of what we know about the HL-LHC searches ...



Studying HL-LHC prospects



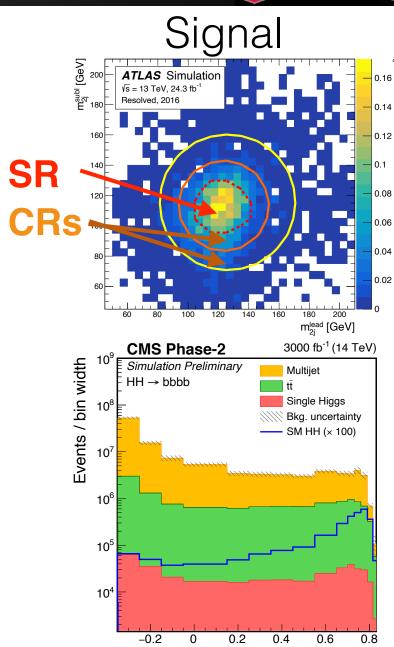
4b channel is an obvious one, with the highest hh BR. Challenge: Large backgrounds (multijet and ttbar)







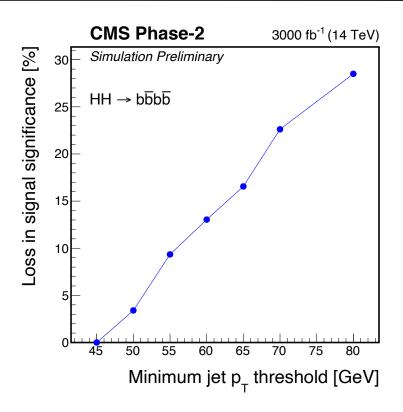
- Multi-jet and ttbar background critical to understand
- **Increased b-tagging** efficiency important, boosted topology for BSM
- Trigger is tricky and crucial to understand (combination of multijet and b-jet triggers?)
- Roughly **1.0-1.5σ at 3** ab-1, but systematics degrade performance significantly

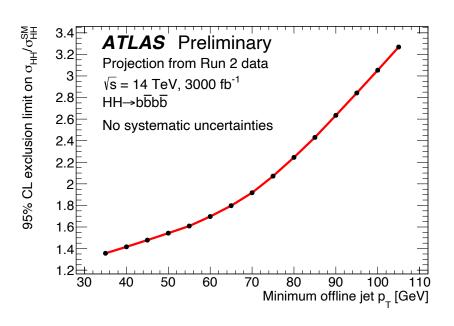


BDT output









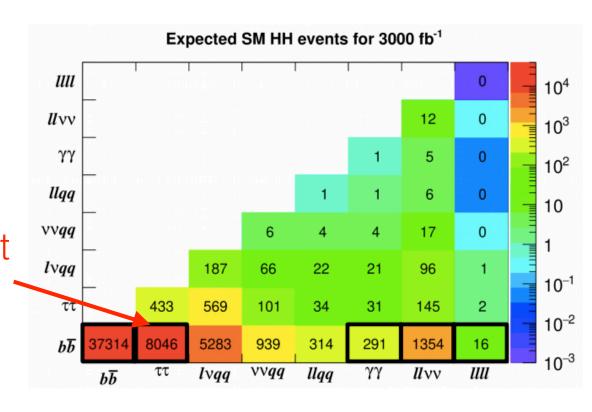
- Improving (worsening) background modeling helps (hurts) significantly
- Raising jet pt thresholds due to trigger reduces sensitivity quite a bit

Studying HL-LHC prospects





bb au au channel has relatively large BR and is best current ATLAS channel. Split analysis based on tau decays (had vs lep)

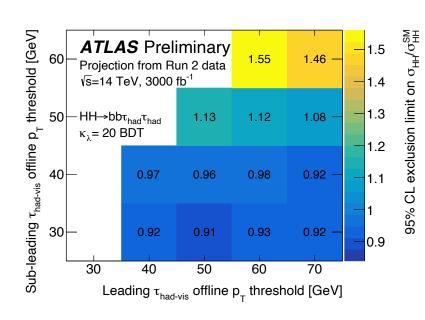


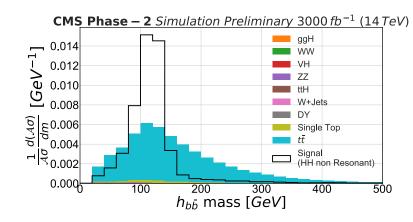
ATLAS $hh(bb\tau\tau)$





- Important question: What will hadronic tau triggers look like?
- Dominant backgrounds rejected with MVAs: ttbar, QCD and Z+jets
- Most background normalization data-driven and should scale with lumi
- 1.5-2.5σ evidence at end of HL-LHC

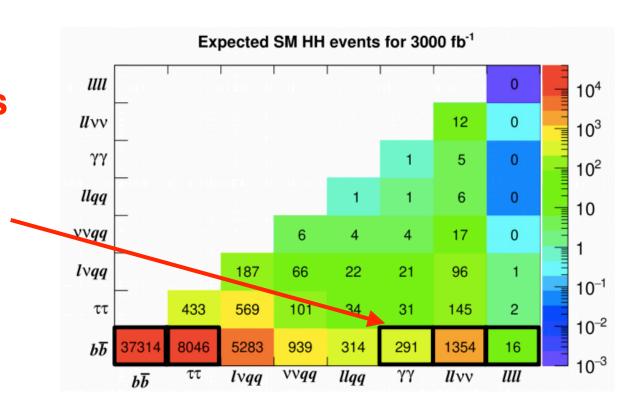




Studying HL-LHC prospects



bbyy channel has smaller BR but good mass resolution and is best current CMS channel

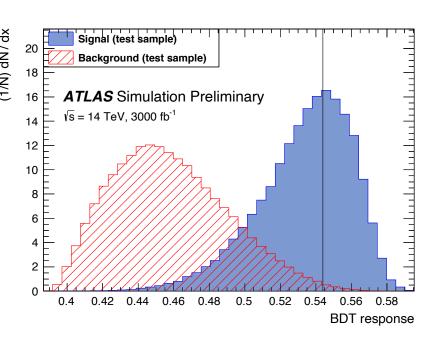


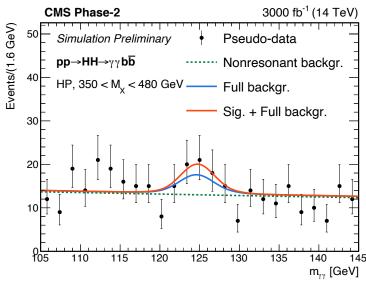
ATLAS hh(bbyy)





- Take advantage of diphoton mass resolution
- Look for two photons and two b-jets near Higgs mass, use MVAs to reject backgrounds (continuum/ tth dominate)
- Split into bins of m_{HH} to improve sensitivity to multiple couplings
- Roughly 2.0σ
 significance at end of HL LHC, systematics
 negligible

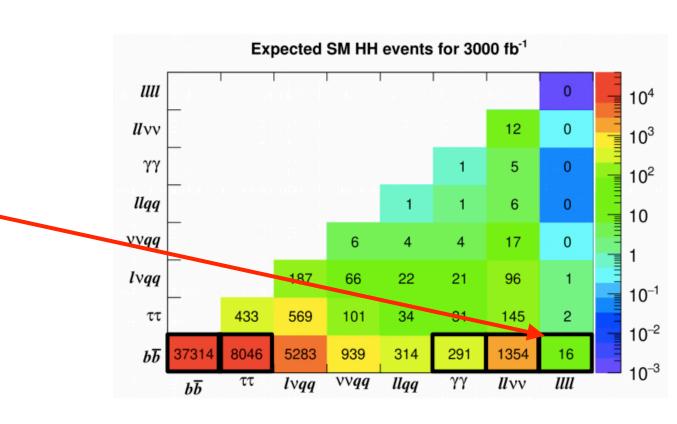




Studying HL-LHC prospects



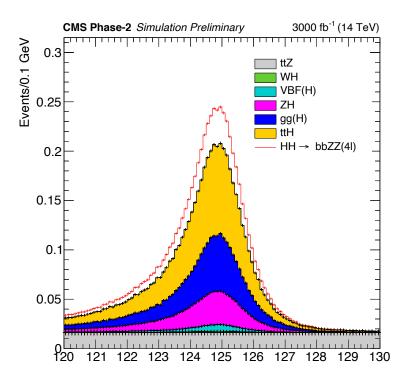
bb+4lepton channel has very few expected events but is quite clean



CMS hh(bb+4L)



- Delphes parametric analysis
- Main irreducible backgrounds: tth(ZZ), ggH and ZH
- Reducible ttbar and DY
 backgrounds have much
 larger cross sections, hard to
 model with available Delphes
 samples, assumed to be
 negligible
- Go down low in p_T (5/7 GeV for ele/μ), form SF-OS Z candidates and make kinematic requirements

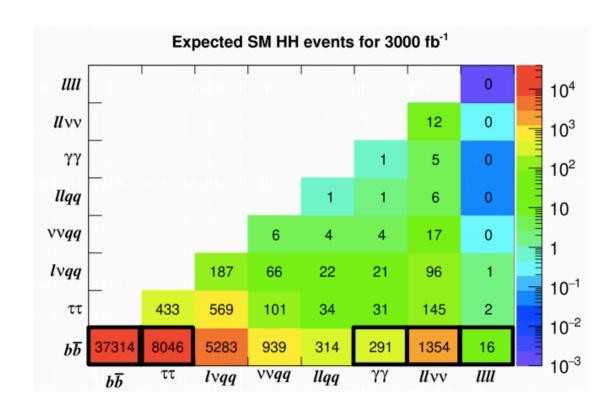


3 ab⁻¹ significance 0.37σ, systematic uncertainties negligible

Studying HL-LHC prospects



Combinations obviously needed to study self-coupling



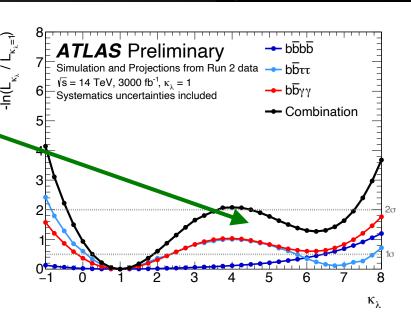
ATLAS hh combination

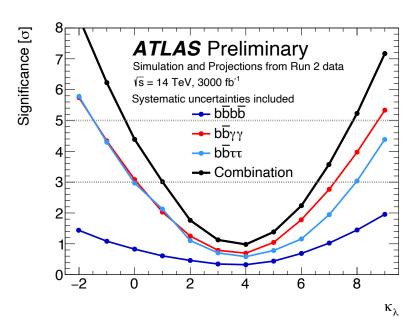




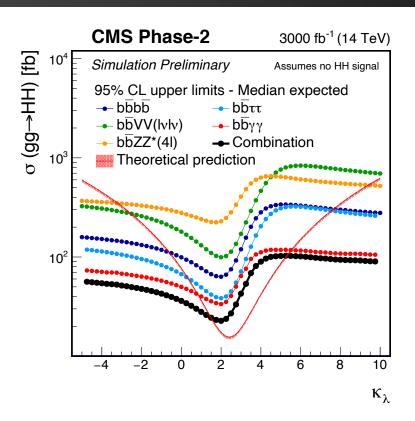
Second minimum due to signal yield similar to first minimum (m_{hh} helps break degeneracy)

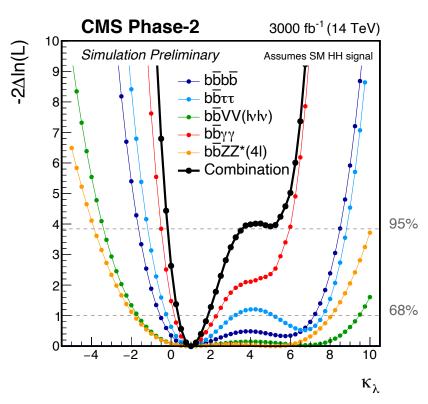
- Combine 3 dominant channels, 3.5σ evidence without (3.0σ with) systematic uncertainties
- As expected, sensitivity varies quite a bit if κλ!=
 1 (BSM!)
- Critical to combine all channels





CMS hh combination

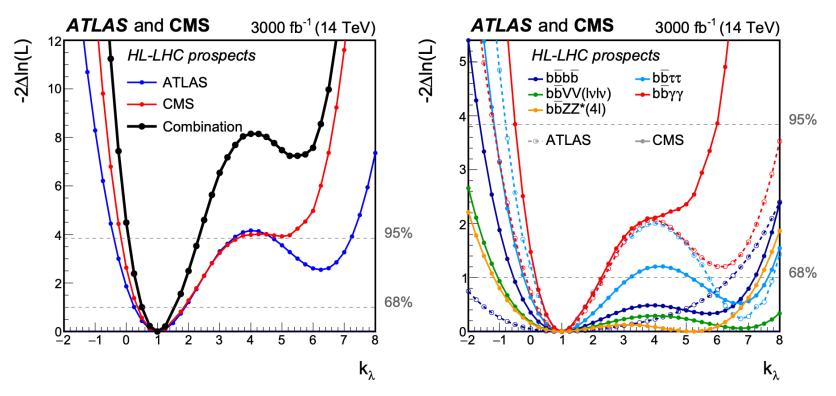




- Combine 5 channels, 3.6σ evidence without (2.8σ with) systematic uncertainties
- As expected, sensitivity varies quite a bit to BSM physics
- Critical to combine all channels







- Combine results from both experiments, 4.5σ
 evidence without (4.0σ with) systematic
 uncertainties
- Even for the combination, SM will be tricky to study
- Critical to develop new ideas, to combine with single Higgs measurements





Some thoughts and ideas and lessons now that we had a taste ...



triggers, etc)

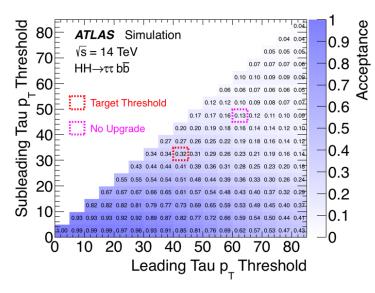


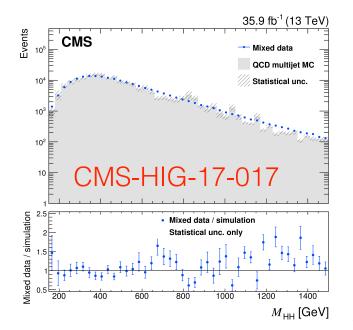


Trigger thresholds clearly critical to understand for 4b and bbττ. Public results for HL-LHC upgrade: Interesting to examine? (b-jet triggers, tracks early on in trigger, asymmetric

 What about the size of the 4b multijet background? Can more recent results be illuminating for some of the HL-LHC and/or FCC-hh studies?

CERN-LHCC-2017-020

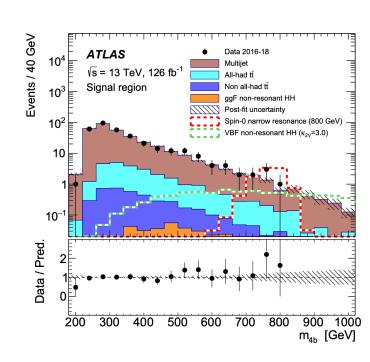








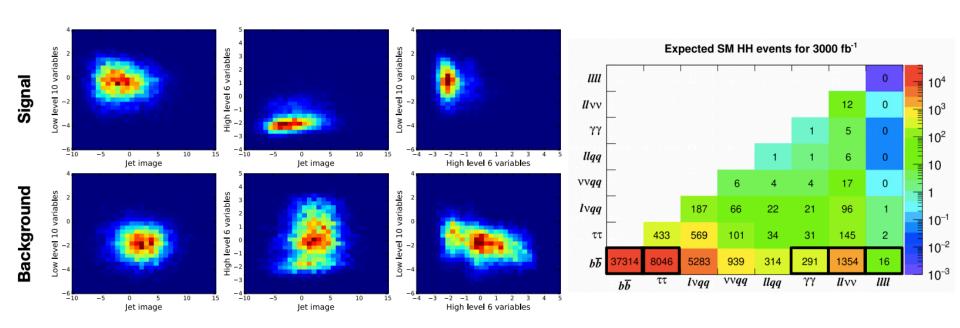
- What about the addition of extra channels? VBF hh (4b) helps to study extra couplings (what range of c2v are we sensitive to)? Can it improve sensitivity to overall hh? True not only for 4b analysis but perhaps also for other analyses?
- Can VBF channel be useful in certain BSM physics models?
- Do we have sensitivity to VHH at HL-LHC (or beyond) in, for example, 4b channel? And in BSM models?

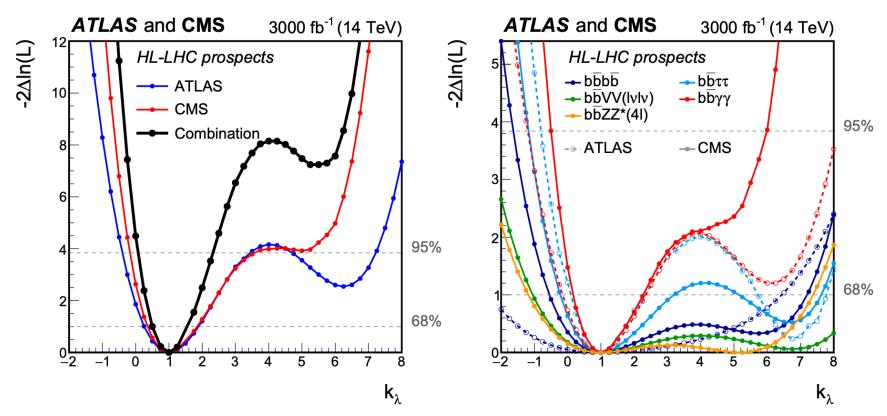






- Do we gain anything from re-optimizing analyses using the latest MVA tools and techniques? Maybe for new channels, but also for boosted topologies?
- Can we gain from adding many small channels together such as 4L + bb?

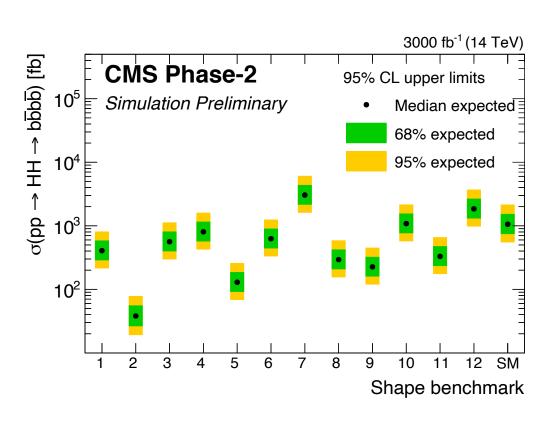


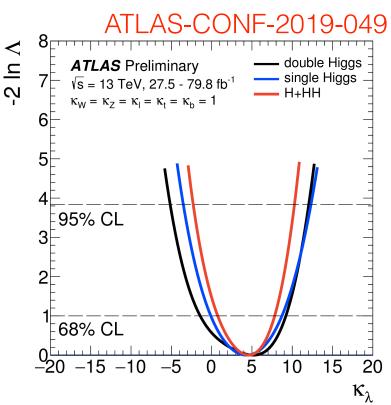


Difference between 4.5σ evidence without and (4.0σ with) **systematic uncertainties** is critical. Are we missing important systematics? Perhaps to be studied? (This is tricky, of course)









Useful to think about **EFT models and benchmark BSM** scenarios, not just for individual analyses, but also as a combination. How best to do this? Requires shape analyses for best sensitivity, likely a global fit of all channels at once. Single Higgs inclusion crucial, too



Example from Christoph's talk at joint EF01/EF02 meeting. My takeaway from that talk: Lots of great opportunities to explore BSM physics, but a few **benchmarks are critical** for comparisons between collider options

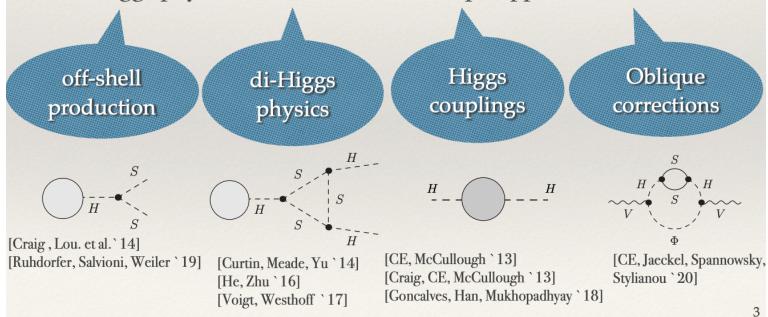
singlets above threshold

[Craig, Lou. et al. `14] [Curtin, Meade, Yu `14]

• \mathbb{Z}_2 -symmetric Higgs portal

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{SM}} + rac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}S)^2 - rac{m_S^2}{2}S^2 - \lambda S^2(\Phi^{\dagger}\Phi - v^2/2)$$

- for $m_S > m_H/2$ no direct SM Higgs decays
- ▶ BSM Higgs physics via momentum- or loop-suppressed effects



1905.03764





Size of ~1 sigma uncertainty on self-coupling

hh analysis only, only allow κ_{λ} variations

hh analysis only, allow single Higgs coupling variations too within uncertainties

Single h analysis only, only allow EFT variations corresponding to κ_{λ} shifts

Single h analysis only, allow all possible coupling variations

		difectalities			
collider	(1) di-H excl.	(2.a) di-H glob.	(3) single-H excl. with HL-LHC w/o HL-LHC		(4) single-H glob.
HL-LHC	$^{+60}_{-50}\%$ (50%)	52%	47%	125%	50%
HE-LHC	10-20% (n.a.)	n.a.	40%	90%	50%
ILC ₂₅₀	_	_	29%	126%	49%
ILC ₃₅₀	_	_	28%	37%	46%
ILC ₅₀₀	27% (27%)	27%	27%	32%	38%
ILC_{1000}	10% (n.a.)	10%	25%	n.a.	36%
CLIC ₃₈₀	_	_	46%	120%	50%
CLIC ₁₅₀₀	36% (36%)	36%	41%	80%	49%
CLIC ₃₀₀₀	+11 ₋₇ % (n.a.)	n.a.	35%	65%	49%
FCC-ee ₂₄₀	, <u> </u>	_	19%	21%	49%
FCC-ee ₃₆₅	_	_	19%	21%	33%
FCC-ee ^{4IP} ₃₆₅	_	_	14%	n.a.	24%
FCC-eh	17-24% (n.a.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FCC-ee/eh/hh	5% (5%)	6%	18%	19%	25%
LE-FCC	15% (n.a)	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CEPC	_	_	17%	n.a.	49%

HL-LHC vs FCC-hh



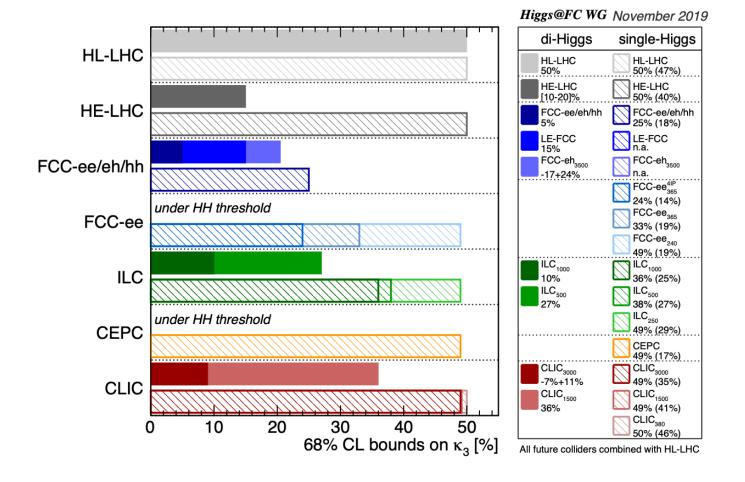


Clear that combinations with single Higgs measurements are critical, and also that FCC-hh will significantly improve constraints

	collider	(1) di-H excl.	(2.a) di-H glob.	(3) single with HL-LHC	e-H excl. w/o HL-LHC	(4) single-H glob.	
	HL-LHC	$^{+60}_{-50}\%~(50\%)$	52%	47%	125%	50%	
	HE-LHC	10-20% (n.a.)	n.a.	40%	90%	50%	•
	ILC_{250}	_	_	29%	126%	49%	
	ILC ₃₅₀	_	_	28%	37%	46%	
	ILC ₅₀₀	27% (27%)	27%	27%	32%	38%	
	ILC ₁₀₀₀	10% (n.a.)	10%	25%	n.a.	36%	
	CLIC ₃₈₀	_	_	46%	120%	50%	
	$CLIC_{1500}$	36% (36%)	36%	41%	80%	49%	
	CLIC ₃₀₀₀	⁺¹¹ ₋₇ % (n.a.)	n.a.	35%	65%	49%	
	FCC-ee ₂₄₀	, –	_	19%	21%	49%	
	FCC-ee ₃₆₅	_	_	19%	21%	33%	
	FCC-ee ^{4IP} ₃₆₅	_	-	14%	n.a.	24%	
_	FCC-eh	17-24% (n.a.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Ī	FCC-ee/eh/hh	5% (5%)	6%	18%	19%	25%	
-	LE-FCC	15% (n.a)	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1-
	CEPC	_	_	17%	n.a.	49%	
							25



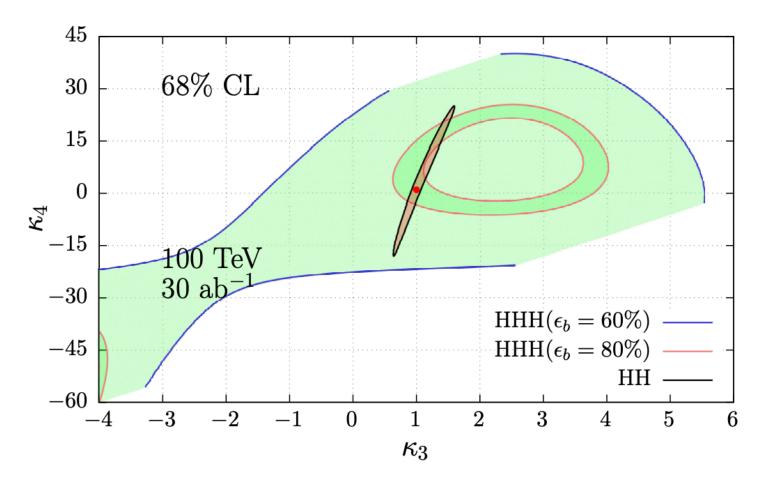




Challenge for FCC-hh: 1% uncertainty on **top quark Yukawa coupling** leads to 5% uncertainty on Higgs self-coupling!



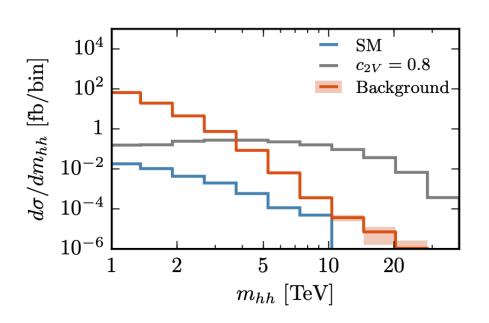


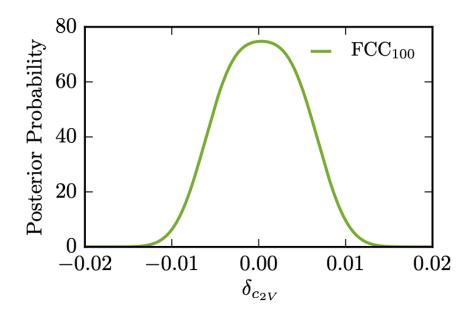


Quartic Higgs coupling also very interesting to study, but cross sections even smaller. Perhaps FCC-hh has an ability to set limits on this?

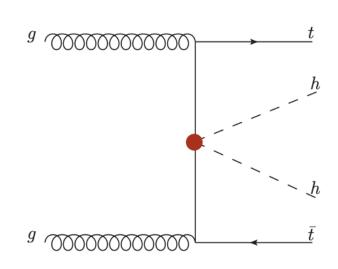








FCC-hh provides an opportunity to better study the **hhVV** coupling (not yet in the context of VBF for more general hh searches) and also **tthh** coupling



 $-0.24 \text{ TeV}^{-1} < \kappa_{t\bar{t}hh} < 0.60 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ 30/ab.

Recap of non-exhaustive list of things to think about





- 4b/bbττ: Rethinking triggers?
- 4b/bbττ: Systematic uncertainties?
- 4b: Any updates on size of multi-jet backgrounds?
- 4b: Quartic coupling sensitivity?
- All: VBF? For BSM? Improving sensitivity? c2V?
- All: Vhh? tthh?
- All: Latest MVA tools? For boosted? Otherwise?
- New channel: Adding small, missing channels?
- All: Benchmarks for BSM? Models and parameters
- Combination: Updates on single Higgs inclusion?





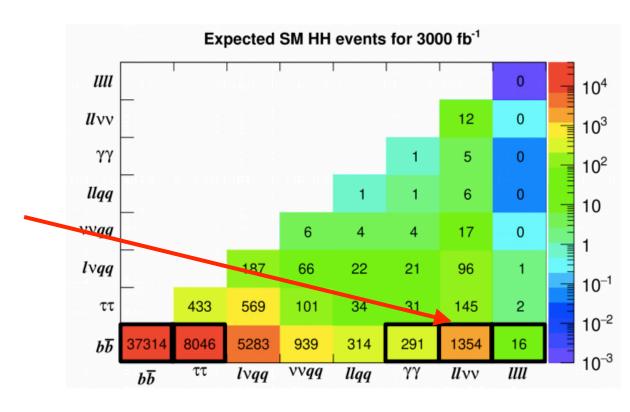




Studying HL-LHC prospects



dominated by bbWW decays, but also includes bbZZ

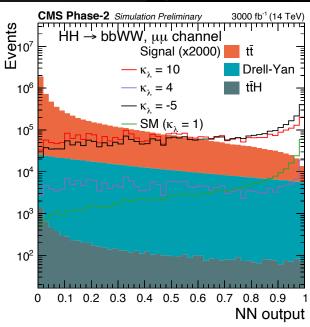


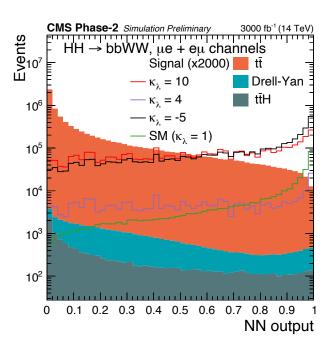
CMS hh(bbll)





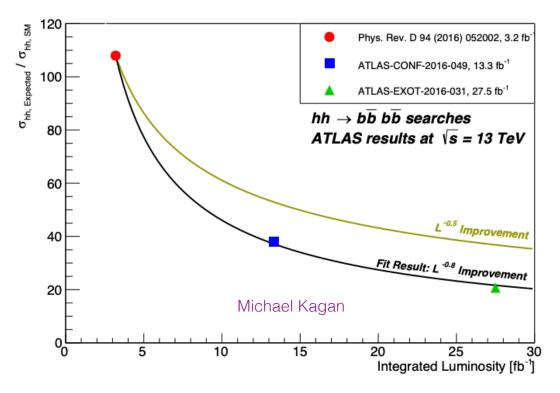
- Delphes parametric analysis
- Background dominated by ttbar and Z+jets (dilepton mass cuts to reject Z+jets and quarkonium decays)
- Use a NN with kinematic quantities as input to separate signal and background
- 95% CL upper limit of 3.5 x SM cross section (3.3 without systematics)





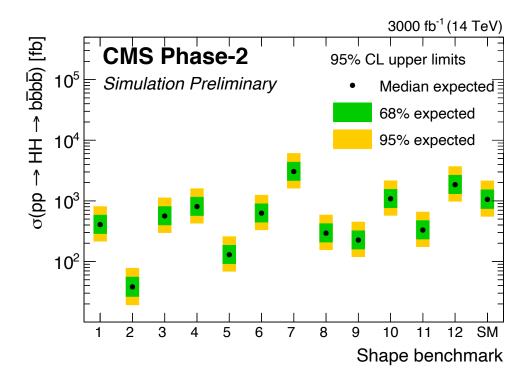
Scaling with luminosity?





We are getting smarter and more clever, and results scale better than naive expectation. Bodes well for the future?





Significant differences in expected upper limits depending on the benchmark model chosen